NOTES

1. Papers selected for inclusion in General Sessions will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. Papers selected for inclusion in Specialized Sessions will be available at the Conference in only one of the above official languages.

3. Summaries of all papers, as submitted by contributors, will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4. Papers and summaries will not be available for general distribution in advance of the Conference. They will be published in advance in limited quantities only for the use of delegations of participating governments and of other authorized participants. Post-Conference publication and general distribution of the Conference Proceedings will follow United Nations practices as laid down by the United Nations Publications Board.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

by

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I The need for industrial development in the less-developed areas

Less-developed countries are of three kinds - those with large resources having small populations; those whose resources and populations are more evenly balanced and those which are very heavily populated in relation to resources. In all these cases, economic development involves the development both of resources and of human material. In less-developed areas with large populations, dependence on agriculture is considerable and standards of living and consumption are low. Labour has to be drawn away from agriculture and provided with alternative employment.

2. The development of human resources through educational, technical and technological development is even more important than the development of physical resources. Modern industry is a way of life and leads to quickened intellectual and material development.

II Formulation of industrial programmes in the less-developed areas

3. The formulation of programmes of development is essential for the less-developed countries. Physical resources, incomes and capacity for saving and the stage of educational development are determinants for the formulation of programmes. Self-sustaining growth has to be aimed at. There has to be political, social and cultural development also. But industrial development need not await the completion of the processes of such development.

4. In predominently agricultural countries, agricultural development is important: initially agriculture has to provide the surpluses needed for investment in industry. So agricultural development, development of natural resources and railways and other services and utilities have to be planned together as also the training of technicians and technologists.

5. The plans for economic development have to be integrated plans. The place of industry in overall development and inter-industrial relations have to be determined. Supply, both for the internal market and for export, has to be balanced with the demand.

6. As modern economies are money economies, financial resources for investment have to be mobilised. Rates of domestic saving have to be raised. In what are low-income economies, consumption postponement poses a dilemma. The industrialised nations have an opportunity and an increasingly better understood and accepted responsibility. They have to provide trade opportunities in finished goods to the developing countries. The latter may have to foster export-oriented industries.

7. Technological education and training have to take in the newer techniques and technologies, e.g., atomic energy and electronics.

III Implementation of an industrial development programme

8. Planning and implementation are complementary. The pattern and targets of a plan are determined by practicable pace of development of utilities, services and physical and human resources.

9. In less-developed countries, both in planning and in implementation, Governments bear a responsibility. Governmental action has a positive role besides functions of control, e.g., continuous consultation and co-operation with industry.

10. Labour-intensive techniques have to be utilised at least as a transitional measure for producing goods both for domestic consumption and for export. Techniques have to be constantly improved for increasing productivity. Delimitation and demarcation of lines of production between small-scale and large-scale industry are sometimes needed.

11. Decentralisation leads to social gains, e.g., avoidance of the drift to the town and the securing of a dispersal of industry, of employment and prosperity.

12. Technical, technological, managerial and cost accounts training have to be taken up very early during the process of planning. Design engineers need to be created. The public and the private sector have to be dovetailed. Forms of organisation of the public sector and parliamentary and governmental relations with the public company or corporation have to be worked out. Location of industry has to be carefully planned and finance secured through specialised institutions. Co-operative organisation has to be promoted in the small-scale sector particularly. External resources have to be found by instituting a dynamic export policy and by obtaining long-term loans. Technical assistance from abroad has also to be secured.

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